

CHEADLE AND GATLEY

Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.


Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1907.

CHEADLE :

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To the Chairman and Members

OF THE

Cheadle & Gatley Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report, for the year 1907, on the Cheadle and Gatley Urban Sanitary District.

I have drawn it up on the same lines as my previous Annual Reports, so as to comply with the requirements of the memorandum issued annually by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health, as to how their reports should be drawn up, and consequently many facts which have been stated in other reports have to be repeated in this one. Attention is again drawn to the Factory & Workshops Act, 1901, and forms have been sent to be filled up with particulars as to Homeworkers and the sanitary conditions of the Workshops, etc.

A memorandum has also been sent, on the Medical Inspection of Children in Public Elementary Schools.

By the Local Government Order, No. P. 1711, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1901, and came into operation on Nov. 9th, 1901, part of the district was incorporated into the County Borough of Stockport: the area of the district was reduced by 726 acres, and the population census 1901 was reduced 2904.

The area of the district since the portion was taken off is 5090 acres. It is divided into four wards, viz.: Cheadle, Gatley, Cheadle Hulme North and Cheadle Hulme South Ward. The district is mainly residential and agricultural. The subsoil is clay and gravel. There are two bleach and dye works, one small engineering works (this was closed at the end of the year), and two public steam laundries. They are all well constructed and

the health of the operatives good. There are in Cheadle Hulme and Adswold a few brick-making yards, and one has been commenced during the year in the Gatley Ward. There are three public institutions in the district, viz.: The Royal Lunatic Asylum, The Barnes Convalescent Hospital (branch of the Manchester Royal Infirmary) and the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; these are treated as separate localities in this report.

During the year there were fewer new houses built and occupied than in the previous year, and these were mostly small villas or semi-detached houses, and situated in Cheadle Hulme. A few cottages were built in Cheadle.

From December 31st, 1906, to December 31st, 1907, the total number of deaths registered in the district was 150, which included 58 at the public institutions; in the district proper there were 92 deaths registered, and of the 58 at the institutions, 37 occurred at the Royal Lunatic Asylum, and 21 at the Convalescent Hospital; no deaths occurred at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

The number of births registered in the district during the year was: Males, 86, Females 98; total 184. The number of illegitimate children registered during the year was 2.

Comparing the year 1907 with 1906 and 1905, the number of deaths registered in the district proper was:—

In 1907.....	92,
1906.....	98, decrease 6
1905.....	97 decrease 5.

The number of births registered in the district was:—

In 1907.....	184,
1906.....	182, increase 2,
1905.....	157, increase 27.

Appended to this Report are:—

Table I., which gives the total statistics of the whole district for the year, and the previous ten years (on Nov. 9, 1901, part of the most populous part of the district was incorporated in the County Borough of Stockport, consequently there was a great decrease in the population); the area of the district; the number of inhabited houses, and the average number of persons per house.

Table II. gives the vital statistics of the district proper, and of the three public institutions in the district which, as I have said, are treated as separate localities, for the year 1907 and the ten previous years.

Table III. gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year in the district proper and also at the institutions, and the number of cases removed to Hospital.

Table IV. gives the ages at and special causes of death.

Table V. gives the infant mortality, the number of certified and uncertified deaths, the special causes of, and the ages in weeks and months at death of infants under one year of age, the number of births of legitimate and illegitimate infants, and also the number of deaths of legitimate and illegitimate infants during the year.

Population.

The population for the district left after the portion had been incorporated in the County Borough of Stockport, and in which there was a population of about 2904 persons, was, census 1901, including institutions—7820; the population excluding institutions (Royal Lunatic Asylum 474, Barnes Convalescent Hospital 174, Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools 255; 903) census 1901—6917.

The population estimated to the middle of June, 1907, arrived at by taking the increase due to excess of the number of births over the number of deaths: the number of new houses built and occupied during the last twelve months, allowing about four persons per house, and including institutions—9433; and excluding institutions (The Royal Lunatic Asylum 528, Barnes Convalescent Hospital 147, Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools 250; 925)—8508.

The death rate for the year 1907, for the total number of deaths registered in the district per 1,000 living, per annum (estimated population 9433)—15·90; as compared with:—

In 1906—15·71..estimated population	9162
1905—16·51	8840.

The death rate for the district proper, excluding institutions, per 1,000 living, per annum, for the year 1907 (estimated population 8508)—10·81; as compared with:—

In 1906—11·90, estimated population	8232
1905—12·28	7893.

The Birth rate for the year 1907, per 1,000 living, per annum (estimated population 8508)—21·64; as compared with:

In 1906—22·10, estimated population	8232
1905—19·88	7893.

Deaths under one year of age, to 1,000 births registered, were in 1907—76·08 ; as compared with :—

1906—71·4

1905—108·3.

Of the deaths registered in 1907, 34 per cent. were over 65 years of age, and 9·3 per cent. were under one year of age ; whereas in 1906, 34 per cent. were over 65 years of age, and 9 per cent. under one year of age.

Table IV. shews that the principal causes of death of persons over 65 years of age were : Old Age, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Heart Disease ; and of persons under 65 years of age : Pneumonia, Heart Disease and Tubercular diseases. Ten of the eighteen deaths registered as due to Pneumonia, occurred at the public institutions, and seven of the sixteen cases of Heart Disease also occurred at the institutions. Only 3 deaths were registered as due to Cancer, and one of these occurred at one of the institutions.

Table V. shews that the infant mortality was mostly due to premature births and Convulsions ; 9 of the 14 deaths were registered as due to these causes, and 4 out of 6 cases under one month of age were registered as due to premature birth. Only one death was registered as due to Enteritis, and no death as due to Summer Diarrhœa. One death was that of an illegitimate child, and due to premature birth.

Infant Mortality.

A circular was issued by the County Medical Officer of Health in April, in which were certain recommendations formulated. I was instructed to report them, and after I had considered them I thought that your Council was doing all it could to carry out those which applied to your district, except No. 6 ; this work is being done by the various district visitors and nurses.

The recommendations were as follow :—

1. Full information should be obtained with reference to every infant whose death takes place before it has completed its first year, as in this way only can the actual facts as regards Infantile Mortality and its causes be ascertained.
2. Enquiries should be made from time to time by the Local Medical Officer of Health, whether proper steps be taken by Managers of Local Factories employing women to ensure that no woman or girl is permitted to begin or resume work for at least one month after giving birth to an infant,

3. The yard space in rear of many dwelling houses in certain districts being obviously too small, steps should be taken by the Local Authorities of such districts to make building bye-laws, the provisions of which should be generally in accord with the model bye-laws issued by the Local Government Board.
4. The storage of garbage and filth close to dwelling houses being obviously insanitary, Sanitary Authorities should take steps to obtain the conversion of privies into water closets, flushed with clean water from a separate service cistern, and the substitution of ashbins with tight-fitting covers for ashpits, and arrange for the cleansing of the said ashbins frequently.
5. Efficient hospital provision should be made by all Sanitary Authorities for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease, and efficient arrangements should be made for the disinfection by steam of infected bedding and clothing.
6. Steps should be taken by all Sanitary Authorities for giving information to mothers and those in charge of infants as to the feeding, care and management of the same, by means of tracts, obtaining the co-operation of local midwives, and wherever it is practicable by the appointment of a female Sanitary Inspector (one who has given evidence of her qualification) to visit the houses of the poor, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, and instruct them as regards the management of infants and young children, and generally in all matters relating to domestic hygiene.
7. Sanitary Authorities should urge Managers of Factories employing nursing mothers to afford them special facilities for nourishing their infants on the premises.
8. Sanitary Authorities should take efficient steps for the better regulation of Dairies and Milkshops, in particular to ensure that the milk offered for sale is clean and stored in clean covered vessels, and that petroleum, paraffin, fruit, and vegetables, are not dealt with in the same shop.

Zymotic Death Rate.

Eight deaths were registered as due to Zymotic Disease, including epidemic Influenza, viz.: 3 due to Measles and its complications, one due to Diphtheria, one to Whooping Cough, and 3 to epidemic Influenza. No death was registered as due to Summer Diarrhoea, nor was there a fatal case among those sent to Baguley Sanatorium.

The Zymotic death rate, including Influenza, for the year 1907, per 1,000 persons living per annum—·94; and excluding Influenza—·58. Comparing 1907 with 1906 :—

The Zymotic death rate in 1907—0·94

1906—1·35 including Summer Diarrhœa

„ 0·85 excluding „ „ „

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths registered as due to Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases was 14 as compared with 13 in the previous year. Five deaths occurred at the public institutions. The death rate for the district proper per 1000 living per annum—1·05; as compared with 0·97 in 1906. The apparent increase may be explained by the fact that patients in the last stages of the disease come out from the towns and reside here with a hope of receiving great benefit from the purer air.

Inquests.

Eight inquests were held during the year, as compared with nine in the previous year. The verdicts were :—

In two cases .. Accidental death.

„ One „ .. Asphyxia from Accidental Drowning.

„ One „ .. Asphyxia from Suicidal Drowning.

„ One „ .. Death due to Opium poisoning.

„ One „ .. „ „ Bronchitis (P.M. made).

„ One „ .. „ „ Syncope.

„ One „ .. „ „ Heart Failure accelerated by falling accidentally down and fracturing the thigh.

Table I. gives the average death rate and birthrate for the last ten years, and also the death-rate and the birth rate for the last ten years. As I have mentioned before in the report, the most populous and rapidly growing part of the district was in 1901, taken over by the County Borough of Stockport, so the average death rate and the average birth rate must not be taken as a true criterion.

The death rate for the year 1907 for the district proper is lower than the previous year, which was the lowest for the last ten years; while the birth rate is a little lower than in 1906. The infant mortality is slightly higher than in 1906, but still much lower than in 1905. There were a few more premature births in 1907 than in 1906, which may account for the difference. Comparing the death rate, birth rate and deaths under one year to

1,000 births registered, with average for the County last year, it will be seen that the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District are well below the average as regards the death rate and infant mortality, and the birth rate is also much lower.

Average for the Administrative County—

Death Rate 13·7 per 1,000 living—Cheadle & Gatley U.D. 10·8

Birth Rate 24·9 ,, ,, ,, ,, 21·64

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births, 118,

Cheadle and Gatley Urban District 76·08.

Infectious Disease.

During the year, 39 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, including 3 at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and one at the Warehousemen & Clerks' Schools. In the district proper, 35 cases were notified, as compared with 31 cases in 1906, and 30 cases in 1905.

The number of cases of each disease notified in the district proper was :—

Smallpox	in 1907, 0 ;	in 1906, 0.
Scarlet Fever	,, 16	,, 18 ; decrease 2.
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup: . . .	,, 11	,, 7 ; increase 4.
Enteric Fever	,, 1	,, 0 ; ,, 1.
Erysipelas	,, 6	,, 6.
Puerperal Fever	,, 1	,, 0 ; increase 1.

At the Barnes Convalescent Hospital, two cases of Scarlet Fever, and one of Erysipelas were notified, as compared with one case of Enteric Fever in the previous year.

At the Royal Lunatic Asylum no cases were notified.

At the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, one case of Scarlet Fever was notified, as compared with one case of Enteric Fever in the previous year.

Method of Dealing with Infectious Disease.

As soon as a case of Infectious Disease was notified, I visited the house where it occurred and ascertained, if possible, the source of infection, and with the aid of the medical gentleman in attendance and your Sanitary Inspector, took all possible precautions to prevent the disease from spreading, and advice was also given as to the remedying of an insanitary condition, if necessary. As soon as I am informed that the house where the Infectious Disease has occurred is ready for disinfection, your

Inspector fumigates it with Sulphur Dioxide or Formaldehyde, which though it is the only means at our disposal, is not at all a reliable method. In 1897 I was instructed to report on the various steam disinfectors then in use. I made investigations and presented a report, dated February 8, 1898. Since then I have continued in my Annual Reports to draw attention to the need of a proper steam disinfector; bedding and articles of clothing have been sent to Stockport to be disinfected by steam, but this cannot be done often owing to the great expense and the difficulty of sending the articles there.

Arrangements have been made with Professor Delepiné, of the Owens College Public Health Laboratory, for having material from doubtful or suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria examined bacteriologically. This means of confirming the diagnosis has proved extremely useful, although not so many specimens were sent as in 1906. Six specimens were sent, as compared with 15 in the previous year to be examined: 3 of suspected Typhoid blood for the Widal reaction, and 3 swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria. The results are set out in the following table:—

Diphtheria	positive	1,	negative	2.
Typhoid Fever	„	0,	„	3.

At the end of the present year there were a few cases of Measles at Gatley, but not enough to affect the school attendance. At the end of January there was a very sudden and severe outbreak of Measles among the children attending the Cheadle Hulme Day Schools. It began in the infant department and then spread to the mixed schools. After the schools had been closed for three weeks the epidemic rapidly died out. In the Autumn, Whooping Cough was very prevalent in Cheadle Hulme and Stockport Etchells. So many children were affected in Long Lane that the day schools were closed in November for six weeks. Nearly all the cases of Diphtheria occurred in the summer months.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease were distributed over the district as follows:—

In Cheadle	18 cases.
„ Cheadle Hulme	13 „
„ Stockport Etchells	8 „

Smallpox.

No cases were notified during the year.

Vaccination.

Although I am unable to get the exact number of children successfully vaccinated in the district, I have no reason to believe that there has been any falling off in the number of children efficiently vaccinated.

Scarlet Fever.

19 cases were notified during the year, as compared with 18 cases in 1906, and 26 in 1905; of the 19 cases 2 occurred in the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and 1 at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, and 16 in the district proper. Of those cases in the district proper, 8 occurred in Cheadle, and 8 in Cheadle Hulme.

Three of the 8 cases in Cheadle occurred in one family, and on visiting the house I ascertained that one patient had been attending a school outside the district and was peeling before the nature of the disease was found out, owing to its very mild form. Two other cases also occurred in one family. I was unable to trace the source of infection, but I was informed that there had been a few cases of sore throat in the same street. The remaining 3 cases were isolated cases and of a very mild type, and call for no special comment.

Of the cases which occurred in Cheadle Hulme, 3 occurred at the Adswood end of the district, and on visiting the houses I ascertained that the children had been attending one of the day schools in Stockport where several cases had recently occurred; all possible precautions were taken in these cases to prevent the disease from spreading. In another case the patient had only just returned from a holiday and must have contracted the disease outside the district, and in another case the patient was peeling before the nature of the disease was diagnosed, as the attack was so mild. In one case I was asked to see the patient, with her medical attendant, owing to the uncertainty as to the nature of the disease. As there was a doubt in the case the patient was isolated until thought to be free from infection. The other cases call for no special comment.

RETURN CASES.—No cases were returned for further treatment, although one case was detained in the hospital for a very considerable time owing to complications which had arisen.

Two cases that were notified from the Barnes Convalescent Hospital were sent to Monsall Fever Hospital.

One case was notified from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; the patient contracted the disease when away from the schools. This case was sent to the Baguley Sanatorium for treatment.

Eight cases were sent to the Baguley Sanatorium for treatment; seven from the district proper, and one from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

Enteric Fever.

One case was notified in the district proper. On receiving the notification, I visited the house and ascertained that the patient had been ill for some time and had been away, when he was thought to have contracted the disease. An examination of the blood in this case for the Widal reaction gave a negative result.

This is the first case that has been notified in the district proper for three years, and I think that this may be accounted for by the fact that the means of diagnosis have so improved that cases which formerly were notified as enteric fever, owing to their suspicious symptoms, are more accurately diagnosed.

Three specimens of blood were sent to be examined for the Widal reaction, and in each case the result was negative. In each of these cases, I am told, all the clinical symptoms closely resembled those of Enteric Fever.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Eleven cases were notified, as compared with 6 in the previous year; of these, 7 occurred in Cheadle, 2 in Cheadle Hulme, and 2 in Stockport Etchells. One case proved fatal. Of the 7 cases in Cheadle, 6 occurred between the end of July and the second week in September; 3 of these occurred in one street and at the same time. I made very careful enquiries, but could find no common cause of infection, such as the milk, but there had been several cases of sore throats. They all occurred during the very wet weather, and the street is always strewn with decaying vegetable and animal refuse and also at the end of the street is a tip for dry rubbish, and the backs of the houses are very damp, and complaints were made about a stench arising from one or two of the yards where animals and fowls were kept. In all these cases Antitoxin was injected, and I think with very beneficial results. Two of the remaining cases occurred in the same house,

but in another street ; in these cases I was unable to trace the exact origin of the infection. In another case I was informed that there had been a suspicious case of sore throat which had only just recovered ; this case would have been fatal, I think, except for the early injection of Antitoxin. Of the two cases in Stockport Etchells, one patient was a small delicate child, aged 3 years. She had only just returned home from a visit when the symptoms of the disease shewed themselves. A bacteriological examination of the swab taken from the case confirmed the diagnosis ; this case proved fatal. The other case was of a very mild type, and a bacteriological examination gave a negative result. Of the two cases in Cheadle Hulme, in one case, as far as I could ascertain, the patient contracted the disease outside the district ; Antitoxin was used in this case, and also a bacteriological examination was made of a swab. In the other case also I was unable to trace any source of infection.

Two cases were sent to the Baguley Sanatorium,

In three cases only were bacteriological examinations made of swabs taken from the throat of patients, and in only one of these cases was a positive result obtained.

Antitoxin.

In the beginning of the year 1906 your Council gave me instructions to keep a supply of Antitoxin, to be used in necessary cases. It has been found extremely useful and also beneficial, as I think that in two cases being able to procure it at the very onset of the disease prevented fatal results.

Puerperal Fever.

One case was notified. It was a case of Puerperal Septicæmia. The patient, I ascertained, had been very ill and weak for a long time before her confinement. This case proved fatal. All possible precautions were taken to prevent any further spread of the infection.

Erysipelas.

Seven cases were notified, as compared with six in 1906 ; of these 7 cases, 1 occurred at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and was removed to the Monsall Fever Hospital ; 3 occurred in

Cheadle ; 2 in Gatley ; and one in Cheadle Hulme. They were all cases of facial Erysipelas, and of a very mild type, except the two in Gatley, which were rather severe. There were no fatal cases.

Measles.

This disease is not notifiable. At the end of last year (1906) there were several cases of Measles in Gatley, but when the schools were re-opened in January after the holidays the attendance was up to the average, and in a fortnight all the children had returned.

At the end of February there was a very sudden and severe outbreak of the disease among the children attending the Cheadle Hulme Day Schools. It began in the Infant Department, which is separate from the mixed schools. The first cases were reported to me on the 24th, and on the 26th inst. only 10 children were present at the school out of an average of 44. On visiting the schools I was informed that on the 20th the attendance was up to the average, and on the 26th down to 10. I advised that the infant schools be closed for three weeks, but not the mixed schools, as there the attendance was not much affected. At the end of three weeks it was below 50 per cent. of the average, so I advised this school be closed for three weeks and the infant school for another three weeks at the end of the three weeks. When the schools were re-opened the attendance at both schools was nearly up to the normal, and in about three weeks it was up to the usual average. When this outbreak commenced I was instructed to draw up a circular calling parents' attention to the symptoms of the disease, and telling them how to help to prevent infection spreading. With the Chairman of your Sanitary Committee I drew up a circular, which was distributed to every house in the district and a copy of which is appended to the Report. A copy of the special report I made on the outbreak is also appended.

In June several cases were reported to me among the children attending the Cheadle Heath Infant Schools. On visiting the school I ascertained that one of the children had been in contact with a child from outside the district who was sickening of the disease ; from this child others became infected. I visited the school frequently and with the help of the head mistress I took all possible precautions to prevent the disease from spreading and with very satisfactory results. The disease did not become general.

Three deaths were registered as due to Measles and its complications.

Chickenpox.

Only a very few isolated cases were notified to me during the year.

Whooping Cough.

In July several cases were reported to me, among the children attending the Cheadle Hulme Day Schools. I visited the schools on several occasions and asked the headmaster to send home any child with a suspicious cough, which he did, and so prevented the disease becoming extremely prevalent.

In Outwood and Long Lane the disease was extremely prevalent in November and December. In November so many children were away from the Long Lane Day School that I advised your Council to close school for 6 or 8 weeks.

One death was registered as due to Whooping Cough and its complications.

Mumps.

As far as I know the district was quite free from the disease.

Summer Diarrhoea.

Owing no doubt to the cold and wet summer this disease was not at all prevalent. No deaths were registered as due to it, and only one death was registered as due to Enteritis.

Influenza.

At the beginning of the year the disease was very prevalent, and also at the end of the year it was beginning to become prevalent again. In June one death was registered as due primarily to Influenza.

In all three deaths were registered as due to Influenza and its complications.

Hospital Accommodation.

In 1903 your Council made arrangements with the Withington Urban District Council (which has now been incorporated into the City of Manchester) for admission of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Diphtheria into their Baguley Sanatorium. Three beds have been retained, which so far are quite sufficient for the needs of the district.

For cases of Smallpox, your Council have also, jointly with the Heaton Norris Urban District Council, erected a temporary Iron Hospital of eight beds on the vacant land near the Sewage Outfall Works. Although quite ready for the reception of patients should occasion arise, it has never yet been used.

The Barnes Convalescent Hospital send all their cases of infectious disease to Monsall Fever Hospital or the other Fever Hospital belonging to the Manchester Corporation.

The Royal Lunatic Asylum, if a case should arise, it is isolated in one of their detached houses.

The Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, until the beginning of 1906, used their own Sanatorium for their cases of infectious disease, but since then their cases have been sent to the Baguley Sanatorium.

Ten cases were sent to Baguley Sanatorium during the year : 9 from the district proper, and 1 from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

Sewage Outfall Works.

These continue to work very satisfactorily. Whenever samples of the effluent have been taken by the Inspector of the Mersey & Irwell Joint Committee for analysis they have been reported as good. When the Sewage Outfall Works were first opened, the sewage was treated with a solution of "Alumino Ferric" and then in settling tanks, and then passed through filters consisting of gravel, sand and polarite. Your Surveyor now informs me that the sewage is not chemically treated at all, but allowed to settle in open septic tanks, and then passed on to the land. There are still $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres which have been levelled up and used for land filtration.

The Sewage System, although the original scheme was completed, was extended in 1905 and again in 1906, and also during this year another length has been added in the neighbourhood of Grove Lane, Moss Lane and Acre Lane.

In Adswold, where the sewer has not been carried, several of the houses have been drained into a small septic tank, which consists of an anerobic and an aerobic chamber. This arrangement so far has worked very well.

Improvements.

No new streets have been paved, sewered or channelled, but plans are being drawn up for two or three, which are in a very bad condition, to be done.

Several houses have been re-drained and connected up with the main sewer. Several ashpits and privies have been done away with and replaced by water closets.

There are several passages behind houses in Cheadle which require sewerage, paving and channelling.

Disposal of Refuse.

In your Inspector's Report will be found a summary of the number of loads of refuse removed from dwelling-houses. Up to this year it has been efficiently done, but as there has been no increase in the staff for some considerable time, and the amount of work has increased very much lately, and owing to the number of complaints received, the whole of the matter was gone into by a small committee and a report made by your Surveyor, with a result that the staff has been increased, and now it is able to cope with the work more efficiently.

Water Supply.

The water is supplied by the Stockport Corporation and is sufficient for the needs of the district ; there was no curtailment of the supply during the year, as there was no spell of dry weather. At times the water is very turbid and discoloured, and hardly fit for domestic purposes ; it is also very hard at times.

One sample of well water was taken for analysis, and the analyst reported it as unfit for domestic purposes. The well was ordered to be closed. One house has been supplied with town's water.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received about the smell arising from the Micker Brook. In April complaints were received about a nuisance arising from a stream near one of the public institutions. Steps were taken immediately to have the nuisance abated.

Slaughter Houses.

There are five slaughter houses in the district ; they are not licensed. They have all been regularly inspected, and are reported clean and well kept. I have also visited some of them

from time to time. Plans were passed for the erection of a new slaughter house. At the end of the year your Council decided that the slaughter houses should be licensed, and steps are being taken to carry out this resolution.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

They have all been regularly visited by your Inspector, and I have made several visits to them. They are, on the whole, cleanly kept, and the animals well looked after. In three instances only was it necessary to call the attention of the occupier to the want of limewashing. One cowshed has been reconstructed and better lighting and ventilation provided, and another is now in the process of being reconstructed. In 1903 your Inspector was instructed to report on the number of cowsheds, the lighting, ventilation and cubic space per cow in each cowshed and dairy in the district; from this report it will be seen that there were a good many which required improvement and alterations. Again last December he reported on the lighting of and number of cows in each cowshed in the district. In two cases the lighting was so bad and the cowsheds so overcrowded that a small sub-committee was appointed to visit them and report. Notices have since been served to reduce the number of cows and to improve the lighting.

Six samples of milk sold in the district were taken for analysis. The analyst reported them as pure, and in one case made a special remark as to the richness of the milk.

Bakehouses.

There are eleven bakehouses on the register in the district. They have all been regularly inspected, and I have visited them from time to time. On the whole they are well lighted, ventilated, and cleanly kept. No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. There are no cellar bakehouses.

Food and Drugs Act.

Your Inspector did not take any samples of food sold in the district during the year. In previous years the County Council Inspectors have on several occasions been just before or after him and taken samples of the same articles, so this year they have taken them.

Unwholesome Food.

None, as far as I know, have been exposed for sale in the district.

Unhealthy Houses.

Five houses were ordered to be closed as unfit for human habitation, as compared with three in the previous year. As the owner would not comply with the Council's order to close three of the houses, legal proceedings were taken asking for an Order to close them ; this was granted and the houses closed.

No cases of overcrowding were reported, but constant enquiries were made so as to prevent it if possible, as there has been a great influx of workpeople owing to the making of a new railway and the scanty supply of suitable cottages.

New Houses.

51 new houses were built and occupied during the year, as compared with 67 in the previous year. They have all complied with the requirements of your Council's Byelaws. They were mostly villas and semi-detached houses, and situated as follows:—

In Cheadle Ward	14, mostly cottages.
„ Cheadle Hulme North Ward..	14 semi-detached houses.
„ „ „ South „ ..	19 villas & semi-detached.
„ Gatley	4 villas.

As I have mentioned in my previous Annual Reports, Cheadle Hulme is growing so rapidly and several of the old cottages are too dilapidated for human habitation that the want of suitable cottages for the working class is becoming more acute each year.

Your Surveyor has supplied me with the following information as to the number of Buildings for which plans were submitted during the year. Only a very few plans were referred back owing to defects, such as want of yard space and faulty drainage, etc.

Information as to Buildings, Plans for which have been approved during the year ended 31st December, 1907 :—

Description	Plans approved of	Work in progress	Buildings completed	Buildings completed this year (1907) from plans of 1906
(a) New dwelling-houses and shops combined ...	77	20	36	20
(b) Alterations and additions to dwelling-houses and dwelling-houses and shops combined, including stables, coach-houses, and other domestic outbuildings	11	1	8	4
(c) New lock-up shops.....	1		1	
(d) Alterations and additions to Factories or Workshops apart from dwellings	3		3	
(e) Alterations and Re-construction of Cow-sheds	1			
(f) Brickworks	1	1		

Number of houses, plans for which were referred back owing to sanitary defects, such as yard space, drainage, etc., 4.

EDWARD SYKES, Surveyor.

As there are still several streets, especially in the outlying part of the district, in which the houses are still unnumbered, it would facilitate the work of the Sanitary Department if it were done as soon as possible, especially when dealing with nuisances and infectious disease.

Black Smoke.

Your Inspector has made observations from time to time, and reported on them.

Elementary Schools.

These have been visited from time to time, and I have, at the request of the Headmasters, examined children when infectious disease was prevalent. I have, as in previous years, received much valuable information as regards infectious disease from the Headmasters of the schools, who reported to me any cases of children staying at home and supposed to be suffering from infectious disease.

At the end of the year I was instructed to visit and report on the sanitary condition of the Cheadle Hulme Infant School. A report has been drawn up and is still under the consideration of your Council.

The playgrounds are dry. At one school the playground has been covered with very fine gravel ; one playground is much too small. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Two schools have been thoroughly cleaned and washed down after an outbreak of infectious disease.

Cemetery.

This was formally opened in 1903, and the Church of England part consecrated in June of that year. It has since been used for interments. There were 77 interments last year, of which 22 were residents and 55 non-residents. The other burial-grounds in the district are still being used occasionally for interments.

Factory and Workshops Act.

This Act came into force in 1902, and requires the Medical Officer of Health to report specifically on the administration of the Act in Workshops and Workplaces in the district. The chief points to be reported on may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Sanitary conveniences.
- (2) Sanitary Regulations of Bakehouses.
- (3) Home workers.
- (4) Keeping a list of home workers.
- (5) Keeping a register of workshops.

There are 54 workshops on the register, as compared with 52 in the previous year, they include Bleaching and Dyeing, 2 ; Brickmaking, 3 ; Builders, 8 ; Bakehouses, 11 ; Laundries, 2 ; and other workshops, 28.

The chief workshop industries are—Bleaching and Dyeing, Brickmaking, and Hand-loom Silk Weaving.

The workshops are clean, the air space per head well above the limit required by the Act, ventilation good and lighting good. They have all been regularly visited by your Inspector, and I have visited several also.

Sanitary Regulations of Bakehouses.

Their general sanitary condition was good. No complaints were received, nor had any to be made as regards lime-washing or other sanitary conditions. There are no underground bakehouses.

Home Workers.

During the year one list was received representing one employer and 9 home workers ; 3 addresses of outworkers were received from other councils, and the number of inspections of premises made was 35. The outwork was done in all cases in connection with wearing apparel. The outworkers' premises when inspected were found to be clean and wholesome.

Inspection of the District.

I have, with your Inspector, made frequent inspections of the district, in addition to those made in connection with infectious disease, and also from time to time a house to house inspection. Besides these, your Inspector has also made thorough house to house inspections of the whole district. When, after inspections, I have suggested any improvements or alterations they have been carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector. Whenever nuisances have been reported, your Inspector has taken steps to have them abated as soon as possible.

The general health of the district has been extremely good, although the year has been exceptionally wet.

Except for an epidemic of Measles in Cheadle Hulme and a slight outbreak of Whooping Cough in Stockport Etchells, the district has been very free from infectious diseases. In most cases of notifiable diseases the infection was taken outside the district. The death rate is lower than in the previous year, and is the lowest there has been for some number of years. The infant mortality per 1,000 births registered is also very much below the average for the County and would have been much lower except for the number of premature births. The birth rate is slightly lower than in 1906, but much higher than in 1905.

The general sanitary condition of the district goes on improving slowly, and fewer complaints about nuisances have been received. As I have remarked in my last annual report, the question of disposal of house refuse will shortly have to be dealt with, as all the pits in the district are nearly filled up, which are at all suitable for the purpose and not too near dwelling houses.

Appended is your Inspector's Annual Report for the year. From it will be seen that a good deal of work is being done, of which no mention has been made to your Council, As he says, so much of the work required to be done to abate nuisances was done on verbal notice to the owners that it was not necessary to draw your Council's attention to them. It will also be noticed that each year sees your Inspector's duties and responsibilities increasing considerably.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the very efficient help I have always received from Mr. J. T. Fernley, your Inspector, and also the other officials of your Council in carrying out my duties during the year.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GODSON, B.A., M.B., B.C. (CANTAB.), D.P.H. (CAMB.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1908.

SPECIAL REPORT on the Outbreak of Measles at Cheadle Hulme, February—April, 1907.

The first cases of Measles at Cheadle Hulme were reported to me about Feb. 24th, and on the 26th I was informed that only 10 children out of an average of 44 were present at school in the infant department, and ascertained that up to the previous Wednesday (Feb. 20th) the average attendance had been well kept up. From that date it decreased slightly till the following Monday, when it suddenly dropped to 13, and on Tuesday morning to 10. I advised your Council to order this school to be closed for three weeks from that date (Feb. 26th). On visiting the mixed school I found that the attendance was not very much affected, so recommended that that school should not be closed for the present. I kept on visiting it from time to time and found that the attendance began to diminish gradually till, on March 19th, as it was nearly 50 per cent. below the average I advised your Council to request the Managers to close the school for three weeks. The infant school was opened on the 19th March and as only two scholars turned up and as the big school was closed, it was thought advisable to close this school again for another period of three weeks. When the schools were re-opened, the infant school had its normal average attendance, but it was a fortnight before it was up to the average in the mixed schools.

When the epidemic began, your Council instructed me with the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee to draw up a circular on Precautions against Measles; this was distributed to every house in the district.

The disease was of a rather severe type; in many cases there were complications, and three cases proved fatal.

The Sunday Schools in Cheadle Hulme were also closed while the Day Schools were closed. And also, on my suggestions, precautions were taken to prevent the disease spreading to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., D.P.H.

TABLE I.—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.						Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Deaths of Non- residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.				
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1897	8,790	198	22.52	30	151.5	160	18.31	47	113	12.85		
1898	9,100	221	24.28	36	162.8	183	20.11	44	139	15.27		
1899	9,850	230	23.35	24	104.3	197	20.00	47	150	15.23		
1900	10,600	234	22.07	31	132.4	193	18.20	48	145	13.67		
1901	10,807	257	29.94	34	123.2	174	16.10	52	122	12.31		
1902	7,050	182	25.81	19	104.3	133	16.74	32	101	14.30		
1903	7,290	176	24.14	16	90.9	146	17.75	59	87	11.93		
1904	7,526	189	25.11	21	111.1	133	15.70	41	92	12.22		
1905	7,893	157	19.89	17	108.3	146	16.51	49	97	12.28		
1906	8,232	182	22.10	13	71.43	144	15.71	46	98	11.90		
Averages for years 1897-1906	8713.8	202.6	23.92	24.1	116.31	160.9	17.51	46.5	114.4	13.19		
1907	8,508	184	21.64	14	76.08	150	15.90	58	92	10.81		

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,070.
Total Population at all ages, 10807. Number of Inhabited Houses, 2133. Average Number of Persons per House, 4·6.
(At Census of 1901.)

TABLE II.—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Names of Localities.	CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.				WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.				BARNES CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.				MANCHESTER ROYAL ASYLUM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.																
1897	8790	198	113	30	225	...	1	...	155	...	24	...	337	...	22	...
1898	9100	221	139	36	225	...	...	...	153	...	16	...	337	...	28	...
1899	9850	230	150	24	225	...	2	...	153	...	15	...	337	...	30	...
1900	10600	234	145	31	254	...	1	...	148	...	13	...	452	...	34	...
1901	9904	257	122	34	255	...	...	...	174	...	15	...	474	...	37	...
1902	7050	182	101	19	265	...	...	...	153	...	10	...	476	...	22	...
1903	7290	176	87	16	279	...	...	...	154	...	23	...	499	...	36	...
1904	7526	189	92	21	268	...	2	...	148	...	18	...	527	...	21	...
1905	7893	157	97	17	262	...	...	...	152	...	16	...	533	...	33	...
1906	8232	182	98	13	249	...	1	...	159	...	17	...	522	...	28	...
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	8623.5	202.6	114.4	24.1	250.7	...	.7	...	154.9	...	16.7	...	449.4	...	29.1	...
1907	8508	183	92	14	250	...	...	...	147	1	21	...	528	...	37	...

TABLE III.—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Number of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					Cheadle and Gatley.	Royal Asylum.	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Cheadle and Gatley. (District proper.)	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65								
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup))	10	...	6	3	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet fever	20	...	2	12	3	3	17	...	2	1	7	2	1	10
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	39	...	8	15	6	9	35	...	3	1	9	3	1	13

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—For information on this subject see body of report on Hospital Accommodation.

Table IV.—CHEADLE and GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths wh'th'r of Resi- dents or non- Resi- dents in Public Insti- tutions in the Dis- trict.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	
Smallpox .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Cholera... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	4	1	...	..	...	3	...	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	7	...	...	2	3	2	...	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Bronchitis	12	...	...	...	...	3	9	...
Pneumonia	18	...	1	...	...	12	5	10
Pleurisy .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	16	...	...	1	2	6	7	7
Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All other causes	63	7	...	2	1	23	29	29
 All causes	 150	 14	 5	 7	 10	 63	 51	 58

Table V.—CHEADLE and GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 W'k.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 M'ths.	10-11 M'ths.	11-12 M'ths.	Total De'ths under One Year.
All Causes.																	
Certified ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Small-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa, all forms...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Defects ... ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk.																	
Starvation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Meningitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.																	
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Totals	3	1	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	14

Births in the year

Legitimate ...182

Illegitimate... 2

Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants

Deaths in the year of Illegitimate Infants ...

13

1

Population estimated to middle of 1907...8509.

Deaths from all causes at all ages...92.

CHEADLE & GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST MEASLES.

1. Measles is a very fatal disease, and also very highly infectious, especially in the early stage for several days before the Rash appears. The early signs of the disease are coughing, sneezing, and redness of the eyes, with some degree of illness. These symptoms generally begin 10 days after the person has been exposed to infection, and usually 4 days after these symptoms begin the Rash appears, which commence on the face, neck, and arms, and takes two or three days to come out. When Measles have occurred in a school, coughing alone should be suspected.

2. A child at school with such marks of illness should be at once sent home, and the teachers, particularly in the Infant Department, should be on the lookout for the first signs of illness if Measles has made its appearance in the school or neighbourhood. The occurrence in a school of any catarrhal illness in a child, if Measles has made its appearance in the school, should be considered sufficient reason for sending the child home till the nature of the illness has become plain.

3. A child suffering from Measles should not be allowed to return to school until four weeks have passed after the appearance of the eruption.

4. Anyone attacked by Measles should, if possible, be placed in a separate room upstairs with a good fire burning in the room, and the window open sufficiently to admit fresh air without allowing the room to get cold. The bed should be placed in that portion of the room not lying between the window and the fire, in which there is least draught. In summer the fire should not be large, but should not be absent. Where a separate room cannot be provided the same procedure should be carried out.

5. In view of the high mortality from the disease, parents are advised in every instance to seek medical advice.

6. The children at home not attacked must not go to school or other place of meeting for three weeks after the appearance of the eruption in the first child, and, if subsequent cases occur, not until three weeks after the appearance of the eruption in the last child attacked.

7. Where a case of Measles has occurred in a house, a careful outlook should be kept on the other children, so that, on the first appearance of illness, they may be kept at home and properly treated.

8. When a child at any house is suffering from Measles, no neighbour's child or neighbour accompanied by a child must be admitted, nor should the child ill with Measles be allowed to play with other children for a month after the appearance of the Rash.

9. **DISINFECTION.**—Before the child attacked returns to school the following measures should be carried out. All articles of clothing worn by the sick child, and the bedding and hangings of the sick room should be washed and put out to air for some days. All washable articles of furniture in the room should be washed. The walls of the room, if papered, should be cleaned down with dough, the dough being at once burned. If not papered, the walls should be lime-washed. In all cases the ceiling should be lime-washed. The floor should be thoroughly scrubbed. The window should be left open for several days, and the window curtains removed so as to admit in as much light as possible. The skin of the child who has been ill should be thoroughly cleansed by several washings with soap and warm water.

W. HASLAM CROSS,

Chairman, Sanitary Committee.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHEADLE, MANCHESTER.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1907 for the Urban District of CHEADLE AND GATLEY, on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1—Inspection.

Visits of inspection made during 1907 by Sanitary Inspector:—
Factories, 4; Workshops, 98; Total, 102.

2—Defects Found.—Nil.

3—Home Work.

Lists received, 1; outworkers, 9; Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils, 3; Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises, 35.

4—Registered Workshops.

Bleaching and Dyeing, 2; Brickmaking, 3; Builders, 8; Bake-houses, 11; other Workshops, 30;
Total number of Workshops on Register, 54.

5—Other Matters.—Nil.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

PUBLIC OFFICES,

HIGH STREET, CHEADLE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report on Inspections made during the year 1907, together with Nuisances abated and Sanitary improvements effected in consequence of such inspections.

Inspection of District.

A systematic house to house inspection has been made of 15 streets in Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme and Gatley. In many cases where insanitary conditions were found, it was due to the neglect or careless habits of the occupiers; houses and premises were also visited on complaints, and when infectious disease occurred in them. The total number of inspections made—656.

Notices.

Preliminary Notices, with respect to various nuisances, found in the course of such inspections were served upon owners and occupiers, and alterations required to abate nuisance, with very few exceptions, were promptly carried out. In 20 cases nuisances in connection with houses and premises were reported to your Committee, and instruction was given to serve Statutory Notices in 3 cases. In all cases where repairs and alterations were carried out I visited and revisited during the progress of work, in order to see that requirements were complied with.

I have had interviews, in all parts of the district, with owners and occupiers, and contractors, relative to the work required to abate nuisances.

A large proportion of the work required to be done was carried out on verbal notice to the owners, &c.

Smoke Testing.

The Smoke Test has been applied to the drains of 8 houses, and defects were found in 7 cases.

Drainage to Houses, Premises, &c.

Twenty-three defective drains have been repaired, relaid, or reconstructed, and where drains have been relaid or reconstructed 4 in. ventilating shafts were placed at the highest point of such drain, and carried up above the eaves of house roof.

Thirty-five houses have been entirely re-drained and connected up with the sewerage system. In every case of re-drainage, intercepting traps have been fixed, and in many cases inspection chambers have been provided.

Water Closets.

Nine defective indoor water closets have been taken out, and modern pedestal wash-down water closets substituted, provided with separate flushing cisterns.

Twelve water closets have been provided in lieu of privies which have been abolished.

Privies and Ashpits.

Sixteen privies and ashpits have been repaired, ventilated and covered in.

Twelve privies have been abolished and replaced by water closets.

Seven ashpits have been abolished and ashbins provided.

Eleven ashbins have been provided in place of ashpits abolished.

Fifteen ashbins have been replaced.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

These have been regularly visited and found generally clean and well kept ; in three instances only was it found necessary to call the attention of the occupier to want of limewashing.

In December, an inspection was made of all the cowsheds in the district, and in two cases only were cowsheds found to be overcrowded. Your Council appointed a sub-committee to visit these two cowsheds. This sub-committee visited these cowsheds and reported to your Council, whereon your Council gave instruction that notices be served on the occupiers to reduce the number of cows, so as to comply with your regulations.

One cowshed has had all the internal fittings taken out and reconstructed, and better lighting and ventilation provided.

At one farm the cowsheds are being reconstructed (Dec. 31st), greatly improving the lighting, ventilation and air space, also providing accommodation for 14 cows, where formerly there was only standing room for three.

There are 42 cowkeepers, with 63 cowsheds, in the district.

Food and Drugs.

Meat, food, &c., exposed for sale in the district, has been regularly inspected. No unsound food has been found.

Six samples of milk have been taken for the purpose of analysis. They were all found to be pure. In four samples the Analyst reported them as first-class samples of milk, and in one case extremely rich in fats.

Water Supply.

One sample of well water was taken for the purpose of analysis.

One house has been provided with a supply of town's water.

New Houses.

Fifty-one new houses have been occupied during the year; these are all built in accordance with your Council's Byelaws.

Five old houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation.

Factory and Workshops.

There are 54 workshops on the register, and 102 inspections have been made, and in no case was any contravention of the Act found.

Home Work.

Three lists of outworkers have been received during the year, relating to three employers and 12 outworkers; 35 inspections of outworkers' premises have been made.

Bakehouses.

There are now 11 bakehouses on the register; these have been regularly inspected, and generally found to be clean.

Slaughter Houses.

There are five slaughter houses in the district; these have been regularly inspected, and are clean and well lighted.

Infectious Disease.

Twenty-three houses and premises have been disinfected after an illness of an infectious character.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal Proceedings were taken in one instance, under Sect. 32 Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, asking for an Order to close three houses which were in such a condition as to render them unfit for human habitation. An Order was obtained and the houses closed.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

No. of Complaints received during the year, exclusive of Applications <i>re</i> House Refuse Removal	10
„ Houses and Premises Inspected	656
„ Houses and Premises Re-inspected	470
	— 1126
„ Samples of Food taken and submitted for analysis	5
„ Samples of Well-water taken and submitted for analysis ...	1

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS.

Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments to Houses and Premises....	3
Houses, Premises, &c., Cleaned, Repaired, and Limewashed	5
Houses Disinfected after an Illness of an Infectious Character.....	23
Houses entirely Re-drained and Coupled up with Sewerage System..	27
House Drains Cleansed and Repaired.....	23
Midden Privies converted into Water Closets	12
Ashpits abolished and Dust Bins provided	11
Ashbins replaced.....	15
Slop Sink, Waste Pipes and Rainwater Pipes Repaired and disconnected from drains	40
Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes and Soil Pipes altered, repaired, and made to comply with modern sanitary requirements...	29
Houses supplied with Town's Water	1
New Water Closet provided.....	3
New Privies and Ashpits provided.....	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Visits made with reference to abatement of Nuisances, &c. ..	87
„ Lodging Houses Registered, 90th Section of Public Health Act, 1875	—
„ Common Lodging Houses.....	—
„ House Refuse Removed..... (Loads)	3442
„ Ashpits Emptied.....	2293
„ Privies and Ashpits in District.....	789
„ Dust Bins.....	407
„ Houses provided with Water Closets.....	955
„ Houses provided with Waste Water Closets	30
„ Accumulations of Animal Refuse Removed.....	4
„ Bakehouses	11
„ Slaughter houses	5
„ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.....	42
„ Workshops.....	54
„ Smoke Test applied to Drains	8
„ Animals, &c., removed.....	4
„ Cowsheds altered—Lighted and Ventilated	1

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES T. FERNLEY, Assoc. R.SAN.I.,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FEBRUARY, 1908: